

## MORE THAN 200 KILLED PEOPLE DIE IN CHURCH.

### Loss of Life Follows Burst of River in Mexican City.

Guanajuato, Mexico, July 3.—Loss of life variously estimated at more than two hundred and less than one thousand persons, and property damage to the extent of more than \$1,000,000, have been caused by the flood which swept over this town as the result of a cloudburst. The telegraph service has been restored and the authorities are rapidly bringing order out of chaos. There is great suffering, but aid is being received from surrounding towns, and a semblance of normal conditions, it is believed, will soon be reached.

Burial of the dead is going on rapidly, although many bodies are thought to be among the ruins or houses and are difficult to find. The disaster that has come upon this city is unparalleled in its long history, in which many floods have been recorded.

Guanajuato, owing to its situation in a great ravine or gorge, has been subjected to floods sweeping down from the mountains, and much loss of life has been recorded, but the present storm, which began on Friday night and continued through Saturday, was unprecedented in violence.

Part of the river which was built over with masonry burst through, augmenting the flood, and the scene became one of terror and consternation. The people made haste to gather their valuables and flee, and many died so at the risk of their lives, for the streets in the lower part of the city were filled with rushing waters. The rear of wind and rain added to the general panic. With one rush the mighty flood burst its bounds, foundations of solidly built masonry and houses being undermined. The inmates in many cases were crushed. In those houses near the river the water rose rapidly, and the inhabitants went to the upper floors and even to the roofs, where they were exposed to the full force of the storm. Many thus seeking refuge went down in the crash of their houses.

From the centre of the city the flood rushed to both sides of the town, and the people, rushing out to flee to the mountains, were caught and swept away.

At the time when the storm seemed likely to abate, and before its greatest intensity was felt, there was a great crowd of merry-makers in the plaza. Gaming operators had scarcely time to set up their tables and place their money thereon when the flood rushed down from the hills, sweeping away booths, money and tables. Many persons were then and there drowned.

A large number of persons had sought refuge in the church of San Diego, but soon were crushed to death under its falling walls. The priest, who was addressing words of hope and consolation to the crowd, was killed.

Four hotels and some large shops were demolished or badly damaged, and some of the handsomest residences in the city were wrecked, with all their rich furnishings.

The second floor of the Hotel Union is under five feet of water. Officers are trying to preserve order and to control the bands of thieves who are at work pillaging shops and mansions. The federal telegraph lines were interrupted for some time, but the service is now resumed, though the water stands two feet in the building.

The bodies of the drowned are being taken to houses in the higher streets, and the spectacle is a sorrowful one, as the streets are filled with mourning survivors looking for their dead.

It is probable that many bodies will be found under the ruins of houses. The famous La Olla dam is intact, though at one time it was believed to have burst.

Many people are still camping in the mountains. The authorities and the telegraph officials have done everything possible to maintain order and keep communication open.

## HURT IN "AUTO" CRASH.

### Mrs. Delaney Kane Thrown from Car at Morris Park.

While Mrs. Delaney Kane and her maid were being driven in an automobile into the grounds at Morris Park yesterday, where the national championship meet of the American Automobile Association was being held, it crashed into another touring car, in which were Mrs. C. H. Dale, wife of a well known rubber manufacturer, and her maid. Mrs. Kane's car was overturned and the occupants of both cars were thrown out.

Mrs. Kane, who was Miss Eleanor Iselin, received an ugly cut on her cheek, and her maid was badly cut about the face by the glass cover of the car. Both machines were wrecked, but the drivers were unhurt. The women were taken into the clubhouse and were attended by private physicians. No bones were broken, but all were prostrated by the shock.

## SAYS CAT IS BIRD'S CHIEF ENEMY.

### Professor Hodge, of Clark University, Urges Feline Extermination.

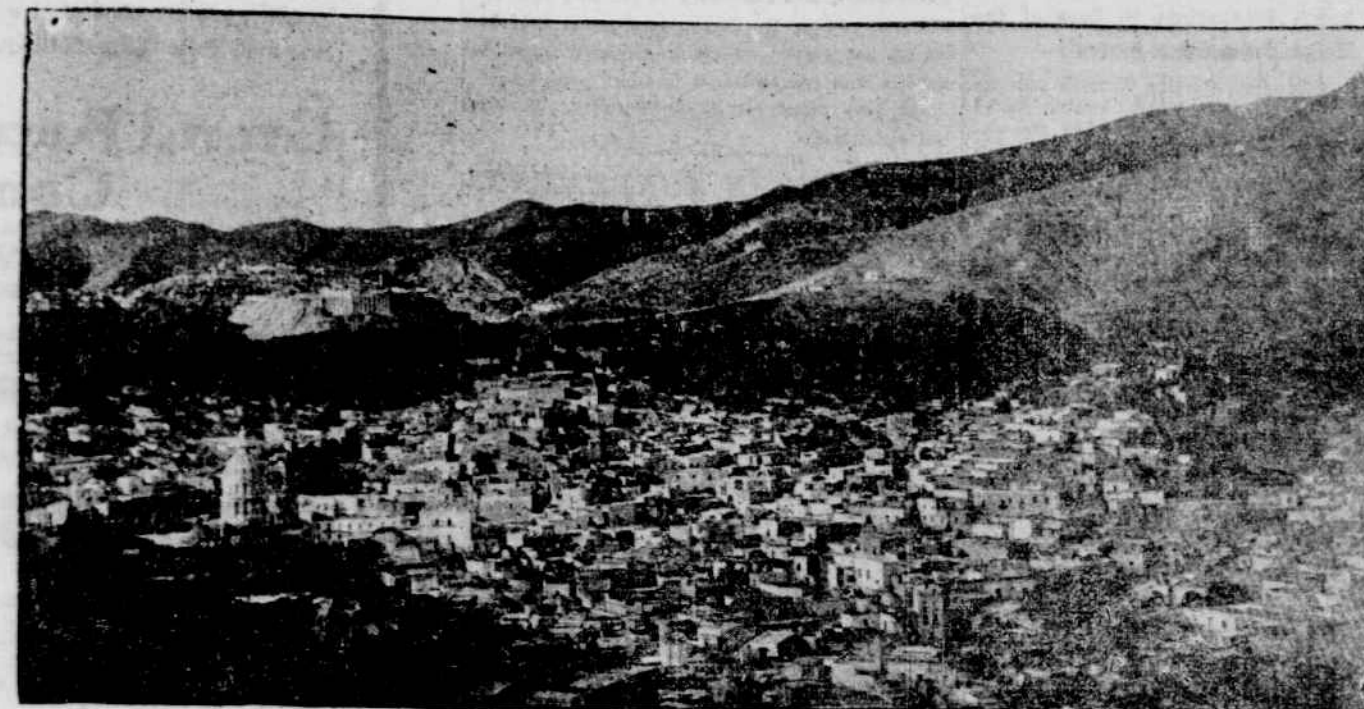
(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)  
Worcester, Mass., July 3.—Professor Clifton F. Hodge, biologist at Clark University, has come out urging the extermination of all cats by municipalities, declaring they are the worst enemy of bird life.

"This has become a matter of national consequence," says Professor Hodge, "and demands the attention of cities, as well as of people in the country. I have given much attention to this subject, and I am firmly convinced the cat is the worst enemy the bird has. Not excepting the voracity of winter, scourges of disease that might prevail in bird families, and all other enemies of bird life combined, the cat is the arch fiend of them all, and stands at the head of the list as a destroyer of bird life. We need the German method of cat traps, like those that in one year killed 30,000 cats in Hamburg."

## THE SECOND EMPIRE.

A new train on the New York Central leaves Grand Central Station 1:30 P. M.; arrives Albany 12:15 P. M.; 4:45 P. M.; Syracuse 8:30; Rochester 9:30; Buffalo 11:30 P. M. No excess fare.—Adv.

## VIEW OF THE MEXICAN CITY OF GUANAJUATO, WHERE MANY PEOPLE WERE SWEEPED TO DEATH BY A FLOOD WAVE AND GREAT DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY IS REPORTED.



## BANKER'S DIAMONDS GONE

### MYSTERY IN ROBBERY.

#### Loot to Value of \$25,000 Taken— Pinkertons on Case.

Diamonds, jewelry and silverware worth about \$25,000 were stolen from the home of James Jackson Higginson, a banker, broker and capitalist, at No. 16 East 41st-st., between mid-night Friday and Saturday morning. His office is at No. 25 Broad-st. Pinkerton and Central Office detectives have been at work on the case ever since. They had gained no clew up to last night.

With his wife and daughters, Mr. Higginson attended the theatre Friday night. On their return home the women put their jewels away as usual in a safe on the second floor off Mrs. Higginson's sleeping chamber. She discovered her loss next morning when she was preparing to go with her husband to their country place on Long Island. He had gone downtown to transact some business and was to return for her about 11 a. m. in his automobile.

Mrs. Higginson was not sure that the safe had been locked the night before. It was ajar when she went to it the next morning and it was empty. She at once telephoned to her husband and he brought three of Pinkerton's best men home as fast as his automobile would carry them. Central office and the West 30th-st. station detectives were informed without delay.

Together the detectives worked, but could find not the slightest trace of an outsider getting into the house. Careful search of window sills for jimmy marks revealed nothing. Attention was turned to the servant, of which there were three women and a colored butler. They were watched with a view to not exciting their suspicions, and when one of them asked the mistress why the strange men were present she told the servant that the men were friends of her husband. Yesterday one of the women servants told Mrs. Higginson that she was ill and was going away at once.

"You cannot go until we search your trunks," she was told. She was very indignant and was told then of the robbery.

"Very well, bring in your detectives and let them search," said the servant. "But you nor your daughters will not be allowed to look at a thing."

Some quick telephoning brought police and Pinkertons, and they hunted and searched. They found nothing and the servant with a haughty tone and a promise to seek legal redress was allowed to go.

The police list of the stolen jewels follows: A pearl necklace of eighty-one pearls, worth \$2,500; a pearl necklace of fifty large pearls, worth \$3,000; a ruby ring and diamonds, worth \$3,500; an emerald ring, worth \$1,275; a turquoise and diamond ring, worth \$500; a sapphire ring and diamonds, worth \$2,000; two seal rings, worth \$200; pink pearl pendant, small diamonds, silver chain, worth \$2,000; cross with eleven pearls, worth \$1,000; heavy hunting case gold watch set with diamonds, worth \$1,000; three solitaire diamond rings, worth \$1,500; a bar pin, with seven diamonds, worth \$1,000; three women's gold watches, worth \$1,500; emerald and diamond pin, \$1,500; one sapphire crescent, worth \$1,000; three heavy gold bracelets, worth \$1,500; a dozen gold and jeweled stickpins, worth \$400, and a lot of silverware.

Mr. Higginson is a member of the City, Century, Harvard, University and other clubs, the American Geographical Society, and is a director of the Alliance Realty Company, the Broadway School, the Broad Exchange Bank and a trustee of the Greenwich Savings Bank.

## FIRE PANIC IN CELLS.

### Prisoners in Coney Station Nearly Suffocated by Burning Car.

By the burning of a car of grain on a side track alongside the Coney Island police station last night five prisoners were in imminent peril of death, and except for the timely arrival of Captain Dooley and his brother they might have suffocated. As it was, the prisoners were choked with smoke, caused pandemonium in a slight change of the wind drove the smoke in volumes into their cells. They yelled fiercely for several moments, but were not heard until Captain Dooley, who happened to be passing at the time, was attracted by their noise. He dashed into the station, and with the assistance of the sergeant removed them to another part of the building. The prisoners were a badly frightened lot, but aside from inhaling some smoke were not injured.

The firemen had to play water on the south side of the station for an hour or more. The origin of the fire is as usual, is unknown. The car had been standing on the siding all the afternoon. A passerby saw smoke issuing from the crevices, and before he had time to turn in an alarm all sides of the car were forced out, and in a moment it was in flames. The heat was so intense that residents of nearby cottages were forced to leave their houses for the time being. The loss was said to be \$500.

## SUICIDE WANTS HEART REMOVED.

### Californian Requests It Be Placed on His Coffin.

Holliester, Cal., July 3.—Gustave A. Kihn, a native of Hamburg, Germany, has committed suicide here by taking morphine. He left a will in which he directed that his heart should be cut out and placed on his coffin.

The physician performing the service is to receive \$50. He asked that no one should see him after death, and that no mourners should follow him to the grave.

## DEWEY'S "BRUT-CUVEE" CHAMPAGNE.

One bottle will convince you of its superiority. H. T. Dewey & Sons Co., 135 Fulton St., New York.—Adv.

## SEPARATION VOTED.

### French Deputies Pass Bill to Divide Church and State.

Paris, July 3.—The bill for the separation of Church and State passed the Chamber of Deputies late to-night by the decisive vote of 341 to 233. The result was greeted by governmental cheering and opposition hisses, and there was intense excitement.

## IRISH REDISTRIBUTION.

### Mr. Balfour's Plan to Reduce Their Representation in House.

London, July 3.—It is expected that Premier Balfour within the next few days will introduce in the House of Commons a resolution indicating proposals for the redistribution of seats. It is understood that the Premier will suggest a uniform system of representation, under which Ireland will have 72, instead of 103 seats, and England 496, instead of 465, with the representation of Wales and Scotland unchanged. It is certain that the Irish members will fiercely resist the proposed reduction.

## A TOW ACROSS ATLANTIC.

### Standard Oil Company Sends First Barge to London.

Having demonstrated the feasibility of transporting its product in barges towed by a steamship, the Standard Oil Company yesterday dispatched its big oil carrier, Colonel E. L. Drake, the flagship of its fleet, towing the 4,000-ton steel barge S. O. C. No. 95, on a voyage across the North Atlantic to London. This is the first attempt at large towing over the Northern Atlantic. In command of the Colonel E. L. Drake is Captain Thomas Fenlon, commodore of the Standard Oil fleet, who has had long experience in large towing, with a "round the Horn" record. Last winter, with the steamer Atlas, he took an oil barge from New York to San Francisco, covering the distance of 13,000 miles in seventy-two days.

Both the Colonel E. L. Drake and the barge are equipped with wireless telegraph apparatus, for communication with passing steamers and shore stations.

## FIND \$4,000 TREASURE.

### Dispute Over Who Owns Cache Found at Riverhead.

Riverhead, Long Island, July 3.—W. F. Jessup, of Westhampton Beach, found a large sum of money, some of it Spanish gold, some American gold, some silver and a little paper currency, amounting to about \$4,000 in all, while removing the old Ostrander house from the place where it had stood for more than a hundred years. The money was deposited in a local bank, and there is some dispute now as to who owns it. Half of the ground was bought by Sheriff Preston and the other half by B. Frank Howell. The old house was the farmhouse of the father of the late William C. Ostrander, a wealthy resident of Riverhead.

## PORTUGAL TO BUY AMERICAN WHEAT.

### King Charles Said to Have Sanctioned Im- ports of 75,000 Tons.

London, July 4.—The correspondent of "The Morning Leader" at Lisbon says that, in view of bad harvest prospects, owing to the drought and the storms, King Charles has sanctioned the importation of 75,000 tons of American wheat, and has ordered the reduction of the customs duties by 50 per cent.

## WHITE MAN GETS TEN YEARS.

### Convicted by White Jury for Assault on a Negro Girl.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)  
Mobile, Ala., July 3.—A white man named Beasley, convicted in the Circuit Court at Waynesboro, Wayne County, of criminal assault on a negro girl, has been sentenced by Judge W. T. McDonald, at Waynesboro, to ten years in the penitentiary. Beasley was convicted by a jury composed of white men. All the State's witnesses were negroes.

## HOW TO LIVE A CENTURY.

### Avoid Doctors, Don't Worry, Eat Little Meat, Never Hurry.

Sitting in a chair at the home of his son-in-law, at No. 126 Lexington-ave., Brooklyn, smoking a cigar and sipping a toddy, Joseph Zeitlin, celebrating his 100th birthday, gave the following rules for longevity yesterday:

"Never have a doctor and don't go into a drug store. Don't worry. Never be in a hurry. Don't eat 'quick lunches.' Take little meat, especially in early life. Sleep eight hours a day. When you reach the age of ninety do as you please."

Zeitlin, who was born in Lodz, Poland, where he accumulated a comfortable competence as a merchant, has been a resident of Brooklyn for eighteen years. He is still active, is able to read a great deal and is said to be the life of the home of Isaac Krinsky, with whom he lives.

The centenarian drinks and smokes freely, and believes that neither habit has a bad effect upon his health. He says he sees no reason why he should not live for another twenty-five years.

## HUNT MISSING HUSBAND.

### WIFE LEAVES A MILLION.

#### Relatives Fear Daughter May Lose Estate Left to Her.

While funeral services were being held last night for Mrs. Elizabeth Rankin, a wealthy resident of Kingsbridge, her relatives were learning piecemeal the story of a mysterious second marriage about a year ago, and grief so great over disillusion following that marriage that a serious chronic disease, aggravated, resulted in her death. A widow, worth more than \$1,000,000, much of it earned by her own efforts, Mrs. Rankin met Hugh J. McAvoy, said to be a relative of Deputy Commissioner McAvoy. They were married so secretly that even her near neighbors knew nothing about it.

They lived together until about four months ago, when, according to H. T. Blake, Mrs. Rankin's brother-in-law, it was learned that McAvoy had another wife living in a miserable furnished room downtown. McAvoy was sent from the Kingsbridge house. No one knows now where he is, or accurately who he is. The dead woman's relatives are preparing to defend her will, for they say they fear that McAvoy will try to get it aside for his own benefit.

Mrs. Rankin's life story was as romantic as the ending was tragic. It included a swift rise from comparative poverty to comparative wealth, a happy married life and a successful business career before she met McAvoy. She was born in Oakley, England, about fifty-two years ago, the daughter of James Field. She came to this country when she was about twenty-five years old, and for ten years earned her own living in various ways.

Then she met Edward H. Rankin, head of the Rankin Delivery Company, a prosperous concern, which at that time was taking up out of town service for the big department stores. Mrs. Rankin fell in love with her, and they were married soon. They went to live in a large, old colonial house in Sedgwick-ave., Kingsbridge, a so-called spot, half a mile through the woods from the Kingsbridge Road.

She and Mr. Rankin lived happily there, enjoying a little, but devoting most of their time aside from business to their daughter, Agnes, now a girl of fifteen. About four years ago Mr. Rankin died. His business had prospered greatly, and he left an estate worth little short of the million mark.

Mrs. Rankin stepped into his place as head of the company, and carried it on with rare judgment, extending the scope of its business and acquiring new customers. She had practically doubled the profits a year ago, it was estimated, when the growing cares and a slight illness forced her to give it up. Her interest in the concern was sold to H. A. Singhal, of 184th-st. and Jerome-ave.

Where she first met McAvoy, who is said to be a man younger than she, is a mystery to Mr. Blake and her few close friends. She lived a secluded life in the old colonial house, far back among its sheltering trees. She went out infrequently, and visitors were rare. About a year ago, Mr. Blake says, McAvoy was introduced to him as Mrs. Rankin's husband. He has not been able to find out when they were married, where, or by whom.

## FEW KNEW OF THE MARRIAGE.

Mr. and Mrs. McAvoy lived quietly at Kingsbridge, much as she had lived before her wedding. Neighbors still called her Mrs. Rankin, the widow of the man they had known. Few knew of the presence of Mr. McAvoy at the Rankin place; fewer still knew that he was the husband of the widow.

Soon after her marriage Mrs. McAvoy was operated on at a private hospital for cancer. She grew better after that operation. About four months ago the neighbors who had known of McAvoy noticed that he was not around the Rankin place any longer, and they began to comment also on Mrs. Rankin's ill health. Then, according to Mr. Blake, Mrs. Rankin-McAvoy told him that she had learned that McAvoy had another wife living. This woman was at 14th-st. and 7th-ave. in a furnished room house. Mr. Blake says she told him, but refused to go into any particulars. She would not tell how she had learned of the second wife. She carried with her into the grave the story of where she met McAvoy and how she was married to him.

Her ill health increased noticeably. A month ago another operation became necessary, but the physicians in attendance told her that it could give only temporary relief. Her decline from then on was rapid. On Saturday she died. The funeral was held last night at her home. The burial will be in Woodlawn to-day.

The will left all of her estate to the daughter, Agnes. Mr. Blake has already taken charge of the large old house, and says he will remain there.

## PASSED BY STRETCHING MACHINE.

### Youth Makes Himself Tall Enough for Naval Academy.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)  
Annapolis, Md., July 3.—Luther Welsh, of Kansas City, has passed all mental and physical examinations and has been admitted to the Naval Academy. He is the youth who was two inches short of the minimum height for entrance to the navy and pulled himself out the amount necessary by use of a stretching machine.

## BURGLARY, THEFT AND LARCENY.

Before closing your house for the summer secure a policy in THE FIDELITY AND CASUALTY COMPANY. Policies cover losses due to burglars and sneak thieves and guarantee the honesty of servants. For rates and particulars, apply to any broker or to 65 Pine Street, New-York City.—Adv.

## MUTINEERS, FIRED ON, SAIL.

### The Kniaz Potemkine Leaves Rumanian Port, Presumably for Odessa.

## ORDERS TO ATTACK AND SINK HER.

### Another Mutiny at Cronstadt and the Harbor Reported Closed—Stikes and Agrarian Agitation Spread—General Situation Worse.

A torpedo boat which accompanied the Kniaz Potemkine to Kustenji and attempted to enter the harbor was fired on by a Rumanian warship. Soon afterward the mutinous battleship sailed. Her destination is said to be Odessa, and orders have been given to torpedo boats at that port to attack and sink her. Odessa is reported quiet.

The crew of the Russian cruiser Minine, at Cronstadt, mutinied, the ringleaders being arrested. There were rumors in the capital that rebellious sailors had seized the battleship Alexander II and had put to sea, and that the port of Cronstadt had been closed to foreign shipping. These reports were denied.

The situation in Russia has apparently grown worse. The news of the riots in the south has been disseminated by means of handbills. Advice from Poland say that the agitation has passed beyond the control of the troops and police. The strike at the Nevsky yards is general, and there were several collisions yesterday between workmen and Cosacka.

## ESTIMATE OF SIX THOUSAND DEAD AT ODESSA.

Bucharest, July 3.—The Kniaz Potemkine left Kustenji this afternoon. It is said that she is returning to Odessa.

The Russian torpedo boat No. 267, accompanying the Kniaz Potemkine, attempted to enter the port of Kustenji to-day. The Rumanian cruiser Elisabetha fired on the torpedo boat, but failed to hit her. The torpedo boat then retired.

This incident followed the refusal of the crew of the Kniaz Potemkine to accept the government's offer, made through the captain of the port, who positively announced that the mutineers would not be allowed to receive provisions unless they came ashore unarmed and delivered up the battleship and torpedo boat to the captain of the port. If these conditions were fulfilled the mutineers would have liberty to go where they pleased.

The rebellious sailors held a conference, refused the government's demand and renewed their demand for provisions. This was again positively refused by the captain of the port, whereupon the Russian torpedo boat attempted to enter the port, but, being fired on by the Elisabetha and evidently averted by the firm stand taken by the authorities, she decided to retire.

## PLIGHT OF THE BATTLESHIP'S CREW.

A sailor from the Kniaz Potemkine who came ashore to-day with his comrades to negotiate with the prefect slipped away and escaped to the town. He appeared to be greatly excited and exhausted, and reported that the battleship's provisions were completely consumed and that the crew had been in a state of starvation for the last two days.

The sailor begged not to be returned to the ship, as he would be killed. He said there were only ten tons of coal on board the Kniaz Potemkine, that two-thirds of the crew favored landing at Kustenji, while the other third wished to return to Odessa to bombard the city.

Major Negru, the military commandant at Kustenji, reports that he was received on board the Kniaz Potemkine by an engineer cadet, attended by a numerous guard. The cadet informed him that the murder of the seaman Omilchuk was merely a pretext for the revolt, all having been previously arranged by a revolutionary committee.

An earlier dispatch from Kustenji said that the prefect had permitted a delegation of the mutineers to enter the town and purchase provisions. The sailors reported that the Black Sea fleet not only did not try to capture the Kniaz Potemkine, but that the crews of the ships openly rejoiced when the rebel battleship left Odessa. The crew of the Russian gunboat Psezonape, now at Kustenji, met some of the crew of the Kniaz Potemkine ashore and fraternized with them, the sailors embracing one another.

Troops were being concentrated at Kustenji, and the Cabinet Ministers are going there to-day to deal with the situation.

## TO TORPEDO BATTLESHIP.

### Orders Given at Odessa to Sink the Kniaz Potemkine.

Odessa, July 3, 8:30 p. m.—The fact that the Kniaz Potemkine remains on the high seas in charge of the mutineers is causing so much apprehension and uneasiness to the population of Odessa that the government has resolved to take the matter in hand and to show no further hesitation, even though the measures adopted involve the loss of the battleship and the one destroyer less.

The torpedo boat Smetlivy, manned by a volunteer crew, has left this port to find and attempt to torpedo the Kniaz Potemkine. The destroyer was reinforced this afternoon by two torpedo boats, and others are expected. They have orders to attack the Kniaz Potemkine on sight.

Sixty-seven mutineers from the Georgi Pobiedonosetz were brought ashore and imprisoned in the citadel. The British Consul General this evening released the five vessels which had been held in readiness to remove British subjects. The consul general considers that all danger has passed.

The Cranley incident is ended. The officials, in the presence of the British vice-consul, carefully inspected the vessel and found no trace of revolutionaries, and the Russian officials apologized to the consul general.

Peasant disturbances in the neighborhood of Odessa are giving rise to much apprehension. The peasants are forcibly occupying lands and

seizing livestock. Troops have been sent to suppress the disorders.

The authorities here are preparing energetically to clean up the town, and are giving work to twenty thousand persons who have been out of employment as the result of the disturbances.

## MUTINY AT CRONSTADT.

### Report That Harbor Has Been Closed to Foreign Shipping.

St. Petersburg, July 3.—Late this evening a rumor was current here that the port of Cronstadt had been closed to foreign shipping, and that all commercial vessels there had been ordered to St. Petersburg. No confirmation of the report was obtainable.

Cronstadt, July 3.—The crew of the Russian cruiser Minine refused to put to sea to-day with the other vessels of the active squadron, alleging that the age and bad condition of the Minine prevented her from taking part in gun practice and maneuvers. The ringleaders of this mutiny were arrested and the Minine was towed close to a fort, where she is now anchored.

## ODESSA UNDER CONTROL.

### Chance of Another Outbreak—British Steamer Searched.

Odessa, July 3, 5:21 p. m.—Outwardly the centre of the city of Odessa is beginning to resume its normal aspect, although comparatively few people are seen in the streets. In the harbor district all is ruin and devastation. Shipping and trade are entirely at a standstill, and thousands of dock laborers are waiting around idly. The city continues under strict martial law. Soldiers everywhere cut off all the sea front portion of the city and use scant ceremony in stopping persons not provided with proper permits to enter these districts. The lamps are not lighted after 9 o'clock at night, and persons in the streets later run considerable risk from irresponsible soldiers.

The consulates, banks, public buildings and the principal offices are guarded by troops day and night. The social life of the city is entirely dead. The beautiful Nicolas Boulevard, overlooking the harbor, which is usually thronged with well dressed people, listening to the military music, is now completely deserted save for a score of Cosacks and a few officers. The principal hotels on the boulevard are virtually closed, the visitors having all departed.

Only persons obtaining special military passes can walk the boulevard which commands a view of the parts of the town made desolate by last week's conflagration. In the harbor lie the hulks of a dozen large and small ships, burned in some instances to the water's edge. The large warehouses were destroyed, and there is scarcely a house or other building in the neighborhood that does not bear the marks of fire. It is impossible to obtain accurate estimates of the amount of damage done, but it is estimated at from \$5,000,000 to \$10,000,000.

## THE SURRENDER OF THE GEORGI.

1:35 p. m.—The surrender of the Georgi Pobiedonosetz was formally carried out this morning. The warship's officers returned from Nikolaieff, went on board and picked out the ringleaders of the mutiny and several of their followers, all of whom were sent ashore.

Recent developments concerning the mutiny on the Georgi Pobiedonosetz seem to show that the men on board the battleship were coerced by those of the Kniaz Potemkine. They ceased their mutinous conduct at the first opportunity, which probably accounts for the fact that most of the crew were pardoned on again swearing allegiance to the Emperor. Sixty-seven of them have been imprisoned as ringleaders. They are mostly old men, evidently drafted from the reserves, and thus taken from their homes, stores and farms against their wills.

The Georgi Pobiedonosetz will probably go to Sebastopol to-night or to-morrow. Odessa is quiet to-day. Some work is being done along the docks, but the laborers are resuming work slowly.

The destroyer and a gunboat arrived here in

## 20TH CENTURY—18 HOURS—CHICAGO.

The 20th Century Limited of the New-York Central Lines leaves New-York daily at 1:30 P. M., due Chicago 8:30 next morning. Returning, leave Chicago via Lake Shore 12:30 P. M. due New-York 9:30 next morning. To secure best accommodations, reservations should be made early.—Adv.